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THE
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
NEW JERSEY

ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR
1844:
BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR,

CONTAINING:

The rising, setting, places and Eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases, age and southing of the Moon, with the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed stars; the time of high water at Philadelphia, and the Sun's declination for every day of the year, &c.

Carefully calculated for the Longitude and Meridian of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Philadelphia:
PUBLISHED BY THOMAS L. BONSAL,
NO. 33½ MARKET STREET.

EXPLANATIONS AND REMARKS.

☞ The calculations of this Almanac are made to mean or true clock time—by which the refraction and the equation of time have been carefully applied to the rising and setting of the Sun, which will be found to agree very nearly with the going of a good clock or watch, any where near the latitude of Philadelphia, 39° 25′ N.

2d. The Sun's declination is carefully fitted to the meridian of Philadelphia, for the noon of each day in the present year.

3d. The time of the rising, setting, or southing of a star, may be carried several days backward, by adding, or forward by subtracting 4 minutes per day.

4th. As the day ends at midnight, the rising, setting, or southing of the Moon when after that time, is found against the succeeding day.

EVENING AND MORNING STARS.

☞ ♀ (Venus) will continue Evening Star until July 23d, after which it will be Morning Star the remainder of the year.

☞ ♃ (Jupiter) will be Evening Star until the 4th day of the 3d month (March), the Morning Star until the 23d of the 6th month (June).

☞ ♄ (Saturn) will remain Evening Star until the 21st of June, then Morning Star until the 16th day of the 5th month (May).

☞ ♂ (Mars) will be Evening Star until the 9th of the 8th month (August), then Morning Star the remainder of the year.

EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♀	Venus.
☽	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.
⊕	The Earth.	♄	Saturn.
☿	Mercury.	♂	Mars.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈	Aries	The Ram.	♎	Libra	The Balance.
♉	Taurus	The Bull.	♏	Scorpio	The Scorpion.
♊	Gemini	The Twins.	♐	Sagittarius	The Archer.
♋	Cancer	The Crab.	♑	Capricornus	The Goat.
♌	Leo	The Lion.	♒	Aquarius	The Waterman.
♍	Virgo	The Virgin	♓	Pisces	The Fishes.

SEASONS.—TRUE CLOCK TIME.

			D.	H.	M.	
Sun enters ♈,	Spring commences	March	20	6	49	A.M.
Sun enters ♋,	Summer "	June	21	3	45	"
Sun enters ♎,	Autumn "	Sept.	22	6	0	P.M.
Sun enters ♑,	Winter "	Dec.	21	4	30	"

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Palm Sunday	March 31	Low Sunday	April 14
Good Friday	April 5	Ascension	May 16
Easter	April 7	Trinity Sunday	June 2

ECLIPSES.

There will be five Eclipses this year, three of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1st. *A Total Eclipse of the Moon* on the 31st of the 5th month (May), in the evening, partly visible at Bridgeton, as follows:

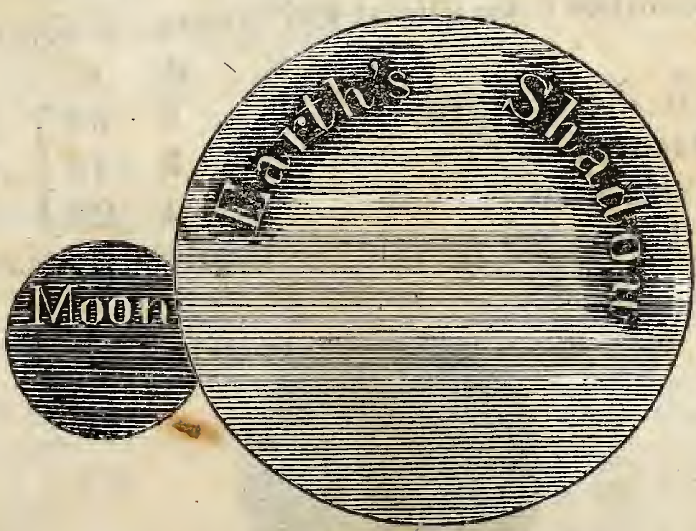
The Moon will be totally immersed 15 2-3 digits in the earth's shadow, 1 h. 30 minutes before she rises; and visible 8 minutes (1½ digits) after she appears above the horizon.

☞ ☽ rises 7h. 22m.

	H.	M.	
First contact with the shadow	4	7	Invisible.
First total immersion in the shadow	5	10	
Middle of the Eclipse	5	48	
Last total immersion of the shadow	6	28	

Last contact with the shadow 7h. 30m. vis. 8m. at Bridgeton.

Duration 3 hours 23 minutes.



End at 7 h. 30 m.

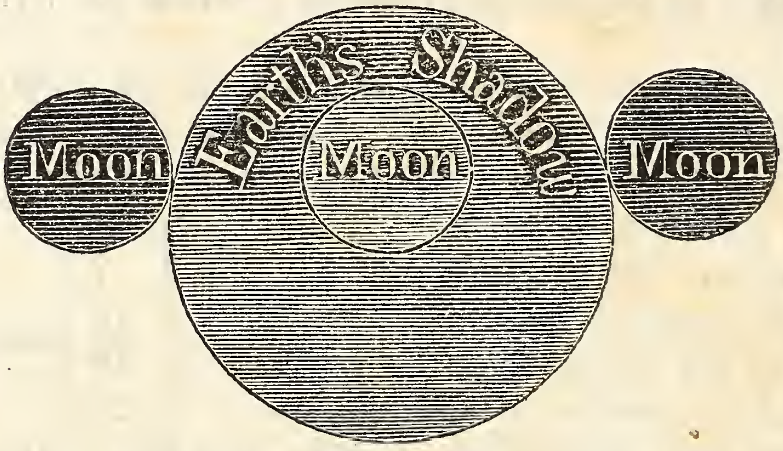
2d. *A partial Eclipse of the Sun* on the 15th of the 6th month (June), at 7h. 25m. in the afternoon, *invisible*. This eclipse commences in long. 138° 36′ E. of Greenwich, and lat. 38° S. It will be visible in the South Pacific and Great Southern Oceans.

3d. *A partial Eclipse of the Sun*, Nov. 10th, at 35 minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning, consequently invisible at Bridgeton. The eclipse will begin in long. 9° 25′ W. and lat. 60° 12′ S. of Bridgeton; and be visible only in a small portion of the Great Southern Ocean.

4th. *A total Eclipse of the Moon Nov. 24th*, visible throughout the United States. Beginning &c. as follows:

	H.	M.	
First contact with the shadow	4	48	Bridgeton clock time P. M.
First total immersion in the shadow	5	56	
Middle of the Eclipse	6	42	
Last total immersion in the shadow	7	29	
Last contact with the shadow	8	37	

Duration 3 hours 49 minutes.—Digits eclipsed 17¼.

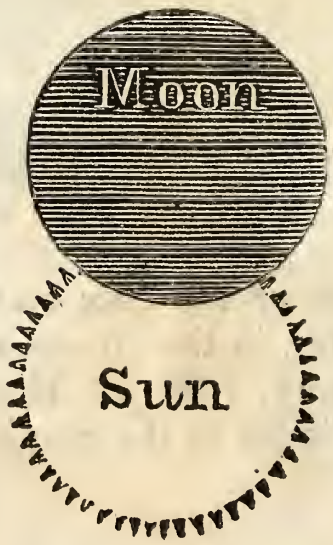


Beginning 4h. 48m.—Ending 8h. 37m.

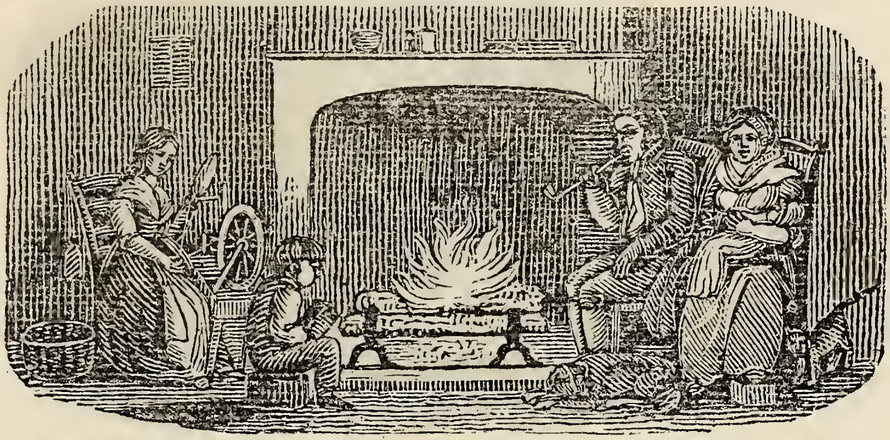
5th. *A partial Eclipse of the Sun* on the 9th of the 12th month (December), *visible* at Bridgeton, as follows:

	H.	M.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	2	53	Bridgeton clock time P. M.
Greatest obscuration	3	45	
End of the Eclipse	4	22	

Duration 1 hour 29 minutes.—Digits eclipsed 2¾.



MOON'S PHASES.		D.	H. M.	
○	Full	5	0 32	P. M.
☾	Last	12	4 29	P. M.
●	New	19	1 16	P. M.
☽	First	27	7 29	A. M.

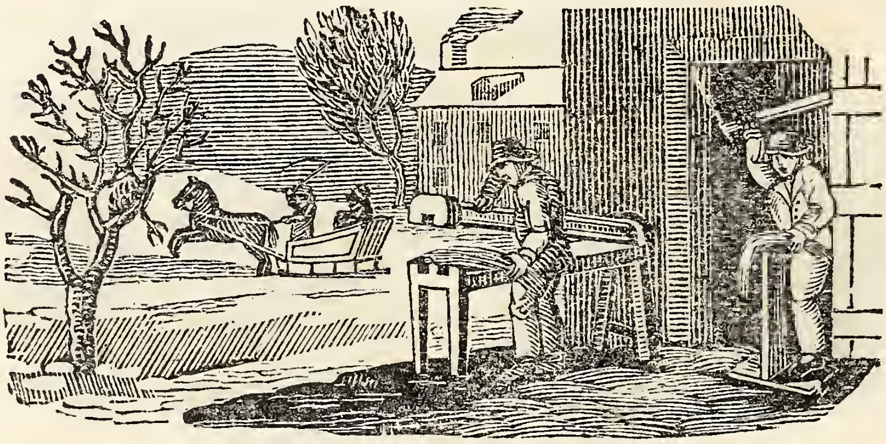


D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises H. M.	☉ sets. H. M.	☉'s dec. S. ° ′	☾'s place.	☽ sets. H. M.	☽ south. H. M.	H.W. BRIDG. H. M.	H.W PHIL. H. M.
1	2	♀ sets 6h. 25m.	7 25	4 43	23 3	25	3 45	9 3	8 3	10 51
2	3	Sirius in Mer. 11h. 51m.	7 25	4 43	22 58	♊	4 40	9 54	8 54	11 42
3	4	♄ sets 5h. 49m.	7 25	4 44	22 52	19	5 35	10 45	9 45	0 32
4	5	♃ sets 8h. 20m.	7 25	4 45	22 46	♋	6 25	11 38	10 38	1 26
5	6	7 *s in Mer. 8h. 38m.	7 25	4 46	22 40	14	RISES	MORN	11 30	2 4
6	7	Arcturus rises 11h. 55m.	7 25	4 47	22 33	27	6 7	0 30	12 20	2 42
7	G	♂ sets 9h. 58m. P. M.	7 25	4 48	22 26	♌	7 12	1 20	1 9	3 32
8	2	♀ sets 6 41.	7 25	4 49	22 18	24	8 19	2 9	1 58	4 21
9	3	☽ runs low.	7 25	4 50	22 10	♍	9 27	2 58	2 46	5 10
10	4	Aldebaran south 9.	7 25	4 51	22 1	21	10 35	3 46	3 34	5 58
11	5	♀ sets 6h. 48m.	7 25	4 52	21 52	♎	11 44	4 34	4 25	6 46
12	6	*Yd.* L. in Mer. 9h. 57m.	7 24	4 53	21 43	19	MORN	5 25	5 17	7 37
13	7		7 24	4 54	21 33	♏	0 54	6 17	6 13	8 29
14	G	7 *s in Mer. 8h. 2m.	7 24	4 55	21 22	17	2 7	7 13	7 11	9 25
15	2	☽'s Perigee 1h. *aft.*	7 24	4 56	21 12	♐	3 18	8 11	8 11	10 23
16	3	Alioth south 5h. 5m.	7 23	4 57	21 1	16	4 23	9 11	9 11	11 23
17	4	Spica rises 11h. 55m.	7 23	4 58	20 49	♑	5 23	10 11	10 10	0 23
18	5	Rigel in Mer. 9h. 16m.	7 22	5 00	20 37	14	6 15	11 10	10 46	1 22
19	6	♄ ☌ ☾ 6 27.	7 22	5 1	20 25	28	SETS.	AF. 5	11 22	2 3
20	7	☉ enters ♒	7 21	5 2	20 12	♒	6 26	0 57	11 58	2 45
21	G	♀ ☌ ☾. . ♄ SETS WITH ☉	7 20	5 3	19 59	25	7 32	1 46	0 46	3 34
22	2	♃ ☌ ☾ . . . ♃ 6° S.	7 20	5 4	19 46	♓	8 35	2 31	1 31	4 19
23	3	☽ runs high.	7 19	5 5	19 32	21	9 35	3 15	2 15	5 3
24	4	♀ ☌ ♃ . . ♂ ☌ ☾	7 18	5 6	19 18	♈	10 35	3 57	2 57	5 45
25	5	Mars sets 9 53.	7 18	5 7	19 3	15	11 34	4 40	3 40	6 28
26	6	Procyon in Mer. 11h. 8m.	7 17	5 9	18 48	27	MORN	5 23	4 23	7 11
27	7	☽'s Apogee 4h. *aft.*	7 16	5 10	18 33	♉	0 33	6 9	5 9	7 57
28	G	♀ sets 7h. 30m.	7 15	5 11	18 17	21	1 31	6 55	5 55	8 43
29	2	♃ sets 7h. 10m. P. M.	7 14	5 12	18 2	♊	2 28	7 44	6 44	9 32
30	3	♂ sets 9h. 52m. P. M.	7 14	5 14	17 45	15	3 23	8 35	7 35	10 23
31	4	Sirius in Mer. 9 56.	7 13	5 15	17 29	27	4 15	9 27	8 27	11 15

SECOND MONTH. FEBRUARY. 1844.

MOON'S PHASES.

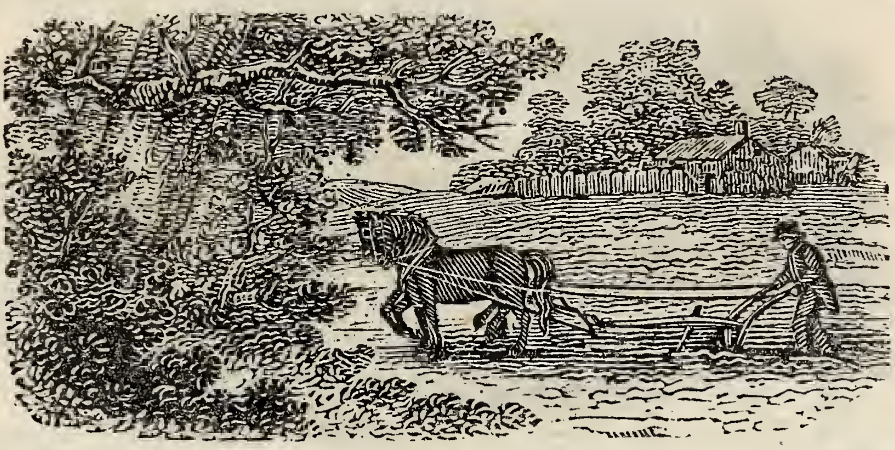
		D.	H.	M.	
○	Full	4	3	41	A. M.
☾	Last	11	12	20	A. M.
●	New	18	3	44	A. M.
☽	First	26	4	56	A. M.



D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises H. M.	☉ sets. H. M.	☉'s dec. S. ° ′	☾'s place.	☽ sets. H. M.	☽ south. H. M	H.W. BRIDG. H. M.	H.W. PHIL. H. M.
1	5	♀ sets 7h. 40m.	7 12	5 16	17 12	♋	5 2	10 19	9 19	0 7
2	6	Aldebaran in Mer. 7 37.	7 11	5 17	16 55	23	5 45	11 11	10 11	0 59
3	7	Rigel in Mer. 8h. 12m.	7 10	5 18	16 38	♌	RISES	MORN	11 1	1 36
4	G	♂ sets 9h. 50m. P. M.	7 9	5 19	16 20	19	6 5	0 1	11 51	2 13
5	2	♃ sets 6h. 52m. P. M.	7 8	5 20	16 2	♍	7 14	0 51	0 41	3 3
6	3	☽ runs low.	7 6	5 22	15 44	17	8 25	1 41	1 31	3 53
7	4	Cold.	7 5	5 23	15 26	♎	9 35	2 31	2 22	4 43
8	5	♀ sets 7 55.	7 4	5 24	15 7	16	10 45	3 22	3 14	5 34
9	6	☽'s Perigee 5h. *m.*	7 3	5 25	14 47	♏	11 58	4 14	4 9	6 26
10	7	7 *s set 1h. 20m.	7 2	5 27	14 28	14	MORN	5 9	5 6	7 21
11	G	Sirius south 9h. P. M.	7 1	5 29	14 8	28	1 9	6 6	6 4	8 18
12	2	♀ sets 8h. 5m.	7 0	5 30	13 48	♐	2 15	7 4	7 3	9 16
13	3	♂ sets 9h. 48m. P. M.	6 59	5 31	13 29	26	3 16	8 3	8 1	10 15
14	4	♃ sets 6h. 26m. P. M.	6 58	5 32	13 8	♑	4 9	9 1	8 56	11 13
15	5	Castor in Mer. 9h. 43m.	6 56	5 33	12 48	23	4 55	9 56	9 48	0 8
16	6	♄ ☌ ☾	6 54	5 34	12 27	♒	5 34	10 48	10 37	1 0
17	7	7 *s set 12h. 52m.	6 53	5 35	12 6	20	6 7	11 37	11 7	1 49
18	G	♃ ☌ ☾	6 52	5 36	11 45	♓	SETS.	AF. 23	11 37	2 22
19	2	☽ runs high 5° N.	6 51	5 37	11 24	16	7 21	1 8	0 7	2 56
20	3	COURT WEEK.	6 49	5 39	11 3	29	8 21	1 51	0 51	3 39
21	4	Venus sets 8 24. ♀ ☌ ☾	6 48	5 40	10 41	♈	9 21	2 34	1 34	4 22
22	5	♂ ☌ ☾ . . . ♂ 4° 23′ S.	6 47	5 41	10 20	23	10 21	3 18	2 18	5 6
23	6	Regulus in Mer. 11 57.	6 46	5 42	9 58	♉	11 18	4 2	3 2	5 50
24	7	☽'s Apogee 1h. *aft.*	6 45	5 43	9 36	17	MORN	4 48	3 48	6 36
25	G	Procyon in Mer. 9h.	6 42	5 44	9 14	29	0 17	5 36	4 36	7 24
26	2	*Yd.* L. in Mer. 6h. 38m.	6 41	5 45	8 51	♊	1 12	6 25	5 25	8 13
27	3	*Sup. Court* at Trenton.	6 39	5 46	8 28	23	2 3	7 16	6 16	9 4
28	4	Sirius in Mer. 7h. 42m.	6 38	5 47	8 6	♋	2 54	8 7	7 7	9 55
29	5	Jupiter ☌ ☉	6 37	5 48	7 43	17	3 37	8 59	7 59	10 47

THIRD MONTH. MARCH. 1844.

MOON'S PHASES.		D.	H.	M.	
○	Full	4	4	0	P. M.
☾	Last	11	8	18	A. M.
●	New	18	7	15	P. M.
☽	First	27	12	1	A. M.



D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises H. M.	☉ sets. H. M.	☉'s dec. S. ° ′	☾'s place	☽ sets. H. M.	☽ south. H. M.	H.W. BRIDG. H. M.	H.W. PHIL. H. M.
1	6	♀ sets 8h. 44m.	6 36	5 50	7 21	♌	4 17	9 49	8 49	11 37
2	7	Regulus in Mer. 11 24.	6 35	5 51	6 58	14	4 51	10 40	9 40	0 28
3	F	♄ rises 4 44 A. M.	6 32	5 52	6 35	27	5 26	11 30	10 30	1 18
4	2	♃ SETS WITH THE ☉	6 31	5 53	6 11	♍	RISES	MORN	11 21	1 55
5	3		6 29	5 54	5 48	26	7 16	0 21	0 13	2 33
6	4	☽ runs low.	6 27	5 55	5 25	♎	8 28	1 13	1 6	3 25
7	5	☽'s Perigee 3h. *morn.*	6 26	5 56	5 2	26	9 44	2 6	2 2	4 18
8	6	Sirius in Meridian 7 6.	6 25	5 57	4 38	♏	10 57	3 2	3 0	5 14
9	7	Alioth on Mer. 1 42.	6 24	5 58	4 15	25	MORN	4 0	3 59	6 12
10	F	Arietes in Mer. 6 34.	6 21	5 59	3 51	♐	0 7	4 59	4 58	7 11
11	2	7 *s set 11 20.	6 19	6 1	3 28	23	1 10	5 58	5 57	8 10
12	3	♀ sets 9h. 8m.	6 18	6 2	3 4	♑	2 7	6 57	6 52	9 9
13	4	♂ sets 9h. 39m.	6 17	6 3	2 41	20	2 54	7 52	7 43	10 4
14	5	♄ ☌ ☾ ... ♄ 4° S.	6 15	6 4	2 17	♒	3 32	8 43	8 33	10 55
15	6	Saturn rises 4 0.	6 14	6 5	1 53	17	4 9	9 33	9 19	11 45
16	7	Spica in Mer. 1 44.	6 12	6 6	1 29	♓	4 37	10 19	10 4	0 31
17	F	♃ ☌ ☾ 8h. 52m. P. M.	6 10	6 7	1 6	12	5 6	11 4	10 47	1 16
18	2	☽ runs high.	6 8	6 8	0 42	25	5 32	11 47	11 16	1 59
19	3	Mars sets 9h. 40m.	6 7	6 9	S. 18	♈	SETS.	AF. 30	11 45	2 18
20	4	☉ enters ♈ 7 A. M.	6 6	6 10	N. 0	19	8 8	1 13	0 14	3 1
21	5	Arcturus so. 2h. 8m.	6 4	6 11	0 29	♉	9 7	1 57	0 57	3 45
22	6	♄ rises 3h. 34m. A. M.	6 2	6 12	0 52	13	10 6	2 43	1 43	4 31
23	7	☽'s Apogee 2h. *morn.*	6 1	6 13	1 16	25	11 3	3 30	2 30	5 18
24	F		5 59	6 14	1 40	♊	11 55	4 18	3 18	6 6
25	2	♀ ☌ ♂ 10h. 49m. P. M.	5 57	6 15	2 3	19	MORN	5 7	4 7	6 55
26	3	7 *s set 10 20.	5 56	6 16	2 27	♋	0 44	5 57	4 57	7 45
27	4	Spica in Meridian 1 0.	5 55	6 17	2 50	13	1 29	6 47	5 47	8 35
28	5	Regulus in Mer. 9 40.	5 53	6 18	3 14	25	2 9	7 37	6 37	9 25
29	6	♂ sets 9h. 34m.	5 51	6 19	3 37	♌	2 47	8 27	7 27	10 15
30	7	♄ rises 3h. 5m.	5 49	6 20	4 0	22	3 21	9 16	8 16	11 4
31	F	Alioth on Mer. 12 14.	5 47	6 21	4 23	♍	3 51	10 7	9 7	11 55

FOURTH MONTH. APRIL. 1844.

MOON'S PHASES.		D.	H.	M.	
○	Full	3	1	56	A. M.
☾	Last	9	5	7	P. M.
●	New	17	11	30	A. M.
☽	First	25	3	15	P. M.

D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises H. M.	☉ sets. H. M.	☉'s dec.N. ° ′	☽'s place.	☽ sets. H. M.	☽ south. H. M	H.W. BRIDG. H. M.	H.W. PHIL. H. M.
1	2	♀ sets 9h. 52m.	5 46	6 22	4 46	20	4 23	10 58	9 58	0 46
2	3	♂ sets 9h. 31m.	5 45	6 23	5 10	♎	4 55	11 52	10 52	1 40
3	4	♄ rises 2h. 50m.	5 43	6 24	5 32	19	RISES	MORN	11 48	2 20
4	5	☽'s Perigee 6h. *morn.*	5 41	6 25	5 55	♏	8 37	0 48	0 47	3 0
5	6	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 40	6 26	6 18	20	9 51	1 47	1 48	3 59
6	7	Jupiter rises 4 37.	5 38	6 27	6 41	♐	10 59	2 48	2 49	5 0
7	F	EASTER.	5 36	6 28	7 2	19	11 59	3 49	3 49	6 1
8	2	Reg. in Meridian 8 49.	5 35	6 29	7 26	♑	MORN	4 49	4 47	7 1
9	3	Alioth on Mer. 11 38.	5 34	6 30	7 48	17	0 51	5 47	5 41	7 59
10	4	♂ sets 9 29.	5 32	6 31	8 10	♒	1 34	6 41	6 31	8 53
11	5	♄ rises 2 20 A. M.	5 30	6 32	8 32	14	2 10	7 31	7 17	9 43
12	6	Showery.	5 29	6 33	8 54	27	2 40	8 17	8 2	10 29
13	7	☽ runs high.	5 27	6 34	9 16	♓	3 10	9 2	8 46	11 14
14	F	Sirius sets 10 8	5 25	6 35	9 37	22	3 37	9 46	9 28	11 58
15	2	☉ and clock agree.	5 24	6 36	9 59	♈	4 2	10 28	10 11	0 40
16	3	Spica in Mer. 11 35.	5 23	6 37	10 20	16	4 29	11 11	10 54	1 23
17	4	Franklin died, 1790.	5 22	6 38	10 41	28	4 56	11 54	11 24	2 6
18	5	♂ ☌ ☾	5 21	6 39	11 2	♉	SETS.	AF. 40	11 55	2 28
19	6	☽'s Apogee 6h. *aft.*	5 20	6 40	11 23	22	8 55	1 26	0 26	3 14
20	7	☉ enters ♉ . . . ♂ ☌ ☾	5 17	6 41	11 43	♊	9 49	2 14	1 14	4 2
21	F	Arcturus so. 12 7.	5 16	6 42	12 4	15	10 39	3 2	2 2	4 50
22	2	7 *s set 9 4.	5 14	6 43	12 24	27	11 25	3 52	2 52	5 40
23	3	Regulus so. 7 49.	5 12	6 44	12 44	♋	MORN	4 41	3 41	6 29
24	4	Sirius sets 9 31.	5 11	6 45	13 3	21	0 7	5 30	4 30	7 18
25	5	♀ ☌ ☾ . . . ♀ 6° 57′ S.	5 10	6 46	13 23	♌	0 43	6 18	5 18	8 6
26	6	Alioth on Mer. 10 30.	5 9	6 47	13 42	17	1 17	7 6	6 6	8 54
27	7	♃ rises 3 25.	5 8	6 48	14 1	♍	1 48	7 54	6 54	9 42
28	F	☽ runs low, 5° S.	5 6	6 49	14 20	14	2 19	8 44	7 44	10 32
29	2	Mars sets 9 20.	5 4	6 50	14 39	28	2 50	9 35	8 35	11 23
30	3	Saturn rises 1 8.	5 3	6 51	14 57	♎	3 23	10 30	9 30	0 18

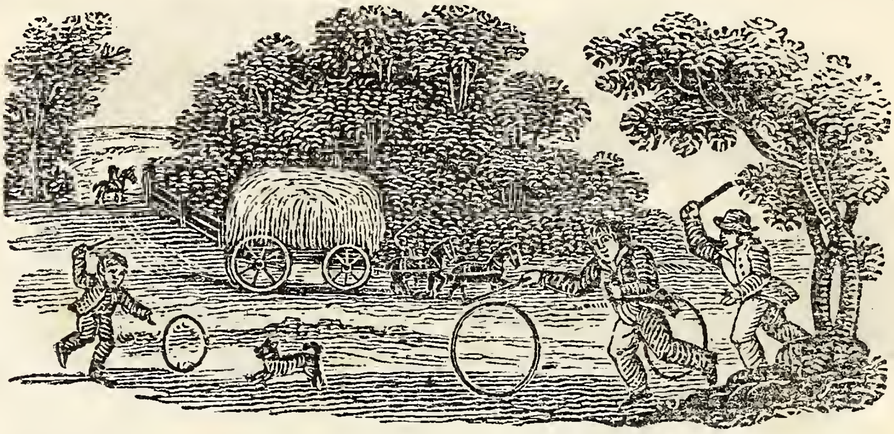
MOON'S PHASES.

		D.	H.	M.	
○	Full	2	10	14	A. M.
☾	Last	9	3	21	A. M.
●	New	17	3	51	A. M.
☽	First	25	2	28	A. M.
○	Full	31	5	47	P. M.

D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	⊙ rises H. M.	⊙ sets. H. M.	⊙'s dec. N. ° ′	☾'s place.	☽ sets. H. M.	☽ south. H. M.	H.W. BRIDG. H. M.	H.W. PHIL. H. M.
1	4	Jupiter rises 3 11.	5 2	6 52	15 15	28	4 0	11 27	10 27	1 15
2	5	☽'s Perigee 9h. *aft.*	5 1	6 53	15 33	♏	RISES	MORN	11 28	1 57
3	6	♂ sets 9 16.	5 0	6 54	15 51	28	8 37	0 28	0 31	2 40
4	7	♄ rises 12 53.	4 59	6 55	16 8	♐	9 45	1 31	1 35	3 43
5	F	♃ rises 2 57.	4 58	6 56	16 25	28	10 42	2 35	2 36	4 47
6	2	Lyra in Mer. 3 40.	4 57	6 57	16 42	♑	11 29	3 36	3 33	5 48
7	3	☽'s age, 18 days old.	4 55	6 58	16 59	27	MORN	4 33	4 26	6 45
8	4	Spica south 10 8.	4 54	6 59	17 15	♒	0 9	5 26	5 15	7 38
9	5	Alioth on Mer. 9 38.	4 53	7 0	17 32	23	0 43	6 15	6 1	8 27
10	6	First Congress met, '75.	4 52	7 1	17 47	♓	1 13	7 1	6 45	9 13
11	7	☽ runs high.	4 51	7 2	18 2	19	1 41	7 45	7 27	9 57
12	F	♄ rises 12 22 A. M.	4 50	7 2	18 16	♈	2 6	8 27	8 10	10 39
13	2	Sirius sets 8 15.	4 49	7 3	18 32	13	2 33	9 10	8 53	11 22
14	3	♀ greatest elong. 45° E.	4 48	7 4	18 46	25	3 0	9 53	9 37	0 5
15	4	Clear.	4 47	7 5	19 0	♉	3 30	10 37	10 23	0 49
16	5	☽'s Apogee 10h. *aft.*	4 46	7 6	19 14	19	4 3	11 23	10 55	1 35
17	6	Saturn stationary.	4 45	7 7	19 28	♊	SETS.	AF. 11	11 27	2 0
18	7	Mars sets 9 6 P. M.	4 44	7 8	19 41	13	8 36	0 59	11 59	2 47
19	F	Mars ☌ ☾	4 43	7 9	19 54	24	9 23	1 48	0 48	3 36
20	2	⊙ enters ♊	4 43	7 9	20 6	♋	10 6	2 38	1 38	4 26
21	3	Venus ☌ ☾ . . . ♀ 6° N.	4 42	7 10	20 18	18	10 43	3 26	2 26	5 24
22	4		4 41	7 11	20 30	♌	11 17	4 14	3 14	6 2
23	5	Dress the corn.	4 41	7 12	20 42	13	11 50	5 2	4 2	6 50
24	6	Arctu. in Mer. 9 57.	4 40	7 14	20 53	26	MORN	5 48	4 48	7 36
25	7	☽ runs low, 5° S.	4 40	7 14	21 4	♍	0 19	6 35	5 35	8 23
26	F	♃ rises 2 0.	4 39	7 15	21 14	23	0 48	7 24	6 24	9 12
27	2	♄ rises 11 40.	4 38	7 16	21 24	♎	1 19	8 15	7 15	10 3
28	3	♃ rises 1 36.	4 38	7 16	21 34	21	1 52	9 9	8 9	10 57
29	4	♂ sets 9 20. P. M.	4 37	7 17	21 43	♏	2 29	10 8	9 8	11 56
30	5	♄ in Mer. 4 3 A. M.	4 36	7 18	21 52	21	3 14	11 9	10 9	0 57
31	6	☽ eclip. *vis.* 8 *minutes.*	4 36	7 18	22 0	♐	RISES	MORN	11 13	1 41

SIXTH MONTH. JUNE. 1844.

MOON'S PHASES.		D.	H.	M.	
	☾ Last	7	3	27	P. M.
	● New	15	7	24	P. M.
	☽ First	23	10	22	A. M.
	○ Full	30	1	15	A. M.



D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises H. M.	☉ sets. H. M.	☉'s dec. N. ° ′	☾'s place.	☽ rises. H. M.	☽ south. H. M	H. W. BRIDG. H. M.	H. W. PHIL. H. M.
1	7	Saturn rises 11 4.	4 36	7 19	22 8	21	8 26	0 13	0 17	2 25
2	F	⛢ sets 8 52.	4 35	7 20	22 16	♑	9 20	1 17	1 18	3 29
3	2	♃ rises 1 15.	4 35	7 21	22 24	21	10 4	2 18	2 15	4 30
4	3	Court week.	4 35	7 21	22 31	♒	10 41	3 15	3 7	5 27
5	4	♀ sets 10 29.	4 34	7 22	22 37	19	11 13	4 7	3 56	6 19
6	5	Arcturus so. 9h. 5m.	4 34	7 22	22 43	♓	11 42	4 56	4 41	7 8
7	6	☽ runs high.	4 34	7 23	22 49	15	MORN	5 41	5 25	7 53
8	7	♄ in Meridian 3 27.	4 34	7 24	22 54	28	0 9	6 25	6 8	8 37
9	F	Antares so. 11 4.	4 34	7 24	22 59	♈	0 36	7 8	6 51	9 20
10	2	Spica in Mer. 7 57.	4 34	7 24	23 4	22	1 3	7 51	7 35	10 3
11	3	⛢ sets 8h. 42m.	4 33	7 25	23 8	♉	1 32	8 35	8 21	10 47
12	4	♃ rises 12h. 42m.	4 33	7 26	23 12	16	2 6	9 21	9 7	11 33
13	5	☽'s Apogee 4h. *morn.*	4 33	7 26	23 15	28	2 40	10 7	9 55	0 19
14	6	Clock and dial agree.	4 33	7 27	23 18	♊	3 21	10 55	10 45	1 7
15	7	☉ eclipsed, invisible.	4 33	7 27	23 21	21	4 8	11 45	11 18	1 57
16	F	♀ at greatest brilliancy.	4 33	7 27	23 23	♋	SETS.	AF. 34	11 51	2 22
17	2	⛢ ☌ ☾ . . . ⛢ 3° 30′ N.	4 33	7 27	23 25	15	8 45	1 24	0 24	3 12
18	3	Warm.	4 34	7 28	23 26	28	9 21	2 12	1 12	4 0
19	4	♀ ☌ ☾ . . . ♀ 5° N.	4 34	7 28	23 27	♌	9 53	3 0	2 0	4 48
20	5	♀ sets 9 49.	4 34	7 28	23 27	23	10 23	3 46	2 46	5 34
21	6	☽ runs low. ☉ ent. ♋	4 34	7 28	23 27	♍	10 51	4 33	3 33	6 41
22	7	⛢ sets 8 26 P. M.	4 35	7 29	23 27	19	11 21	5 19	4 19	7 7
23	F	Regulus sets 10 37.	4 35	7 29	23 26	♎	11 51	6 8	5 8	7 56
24	2	Alioth on Mer. 6 36.	4 35	7 29	23 26	17	MORN	6 59	5 59	8 47
25	3	Saturn rises 9 15.	4 35	7 29	23 24	♏	0 26	7 54	6 54	9 42
26	4	Jupiter rises 11 51.	4 36	7 30	23 22	15	1 5	8 52	7 52	10 40
27	5	♀ sets 9 23.	4 36	7 30	23 20	♐	1 51	9 54	8 54	11 42
28	6	☽'s Perigee 2h. *m.*	4 36	7 30	23 18	15	2 45	10 57	9 57	0 45
29	7	♄ in Meridian 2h. 0m.	4 37	7 29	23 13	♑	3 48	11 59	10 59	1 47
30	F	♀ stationary.	4 37	7 29	23 9	15	RISES	MORN	11 59	2 29

SEVENTH MONTH. JULY. 1844.

		D.	H.	M.	
MOON'S PHASES.	☾ Last	7	5	48	A. M.
	● New	15	9	21	A. M.
	☽ First	22	4	11	P. M.
	○ Full	29	9	31	A. M.

D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises H. M.	☉ sets. H. M.	☉'s dec.N. ° ′	☾'s place.	☽ rises. H. M.	☽ south. H. M.	H.W. BRIDG. H. M.	H.W. PHIL. H. M.
1	2	♀ sets 9. 4.	4 38	7 29	23 5	29	8 36	0 59	0 54	3 11
2	3	⛢ sets 8h. 12m.	4 39	7 29	23 1	♒	9 11	1 54	1 46	4 6
3	4	♃ rises 11h. 25m.	4 39	7 29	22 56	27	9 42	2 46	2 34	4 58
4	5	INDEPENDENCE, 1776.	4 39	7 29	22 50	♓	10 10	3 34	3 19	5 46
5	6	♄ rises 8h. 43m.	4 40	7 28	22 45	24	10 38	4 19	4 4	6 31
6	7	Jupiter ☌ ☾	4 40	7 28	22 39	♈	11 5	5 4	4 47	7 16
7	F	Rain.	4 41	7 28	22 33	18	11 33	5 47	5 31	7 59
8	2	♀ sets 8 26.	4 42	7 28	22 26	♉	MORN	6 31	6 17	8 43
9	3	Wheat harvest.	4 42	7 28	22 19	13	0 6	7 17	7 3	9 29
10	4	☽'s Apogee 5h. *aft.*	4 43	7 27	22 11	24	0 40	8 3	7 50	10 15
11	5	Antares so. 9 0.	4 44	7 26	22 3	♊	1 19	8 50	8 39	11 2
12	6	Jupiter rises 10 50.	4 44	7 26	21 55	18	2 3	9 39	9 29	11 51
13	7	Mars sets 7 54.	4 45	7 25	21 46	♋	2 53	10 29	10 19	0 41
14	F	Saturn rises 8 7.	4 46	7 25	21 37	12	3 49	11 19	10 52	1 31
15	2	⛢ ☌ ☾ 12 A. M.	4 47	7 25	21 27	25	SETS.	AF. 8	11 25	2 3
16	3	♀ ☌ ☾	4 48	7 24	21 17	♌	7 56	0 57	11 57	2 35
17	4	Aldebaran rises 1 47.	4 49	7 23	21 7	20	8 26	1 45	0 45	3 33
18	5	Lyra south 10 41.	4 49	7 23	20 57	♍	8 55	2 31	1 31	4 19
19	6	☽ runs low. ♀ ☌ ⛢	4 50	7 22	20 46	16	9 26	3 18	2 18	5 6
20	7	♄ rises 7 42.	4 50	7 22	20 35	♎	9 56	4 6	3 6	5 54
21	F	♃ rises 10 16.	4 51	7 21	20 23	13	10 28	4 56	3 56	6 44
22	2	☉ enters ♌	4 52	7 20	20 11	27	11 3	5 47	4 47	7 35
23	3	♀ in INF. ☌ ☉ 4 50 *a.*	4 53	7 19	20 0	♏	11 47	6 43	5 43	8 31
24	4	♃ stationary.	4 54	7 18	19 46	26	MORN	7 41	6 41	9 29
25	5	Vega south 10 15.	4 55	7 17	19 33	♐	0 35	8 42	7 42	10 30
26	6	☽'s Perigee 6h. *m.*	4 56	7 16	19 20	24	1 33	9 43	8 43	11 31
27	7	Altair so. 11 20.	4 57	7 15	19 6	♑	2 37	10 43	9 43	0 31
28	F	Saturn RISES 7 9.	4 57	7 15	18 52	23	3 48	11 40	10 40	1 28
29	2	⛢ sets 7 22.	4 58	7 14	18 38	♒	RISES	MORN	11 34	2 7
30	3	♃ rises 9 40.	4 59	7 13	18 24	22	7 41	0 34	0 24	2 46
31	4	♄ in Mer. 11h. 45m.	5 0	7 12	18 9	♓	8 10	1 24	1 11	3 36

Saturn is this month in opposition with the Sun; rises when the sun sets, and shines all night.

MOON'S PHASES.
D. H. M.
☾ Last 5 10 24 P. M.
● New 13 9 29 P. M.
☽ First 20 9 13 P. M.
○ Full 27 7 31 P. M.

D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises	☉ sets.	☉'s dec.N.	☾'s place.	☽ rises.	☽ south.	H.W. BRIDG.	H.W. PHIL.
			H. M.	H. M.	° ′		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5	♀ RISES 4 12.	5 1	7 11	17 54	19	8 38	2 11	1 56	4 23
2	6	♃ rises 9 29.	5 2	7 10	17 38	♈	9 6	2 56	2 41	5 8
3	7	Saturn in Mer. 11 31.	5 3	7 9	17 23	14	9 34	3 41	3 25	5 53
4	F	♅ ☌ ☉	5 4	7 8	17 7	27	10 6	4 25	4 11	6 37
5	2	♄ in Mer. 11h. 24m.	5 5	7 7	16 51	♉	10 39	5 11	4 57	7 23
6	3	♄ rises 9 13.	5 6	7 6	16 34	21	11 15	5 57	5 44	8 9
7	4	☽'s Apogee 5h. *morn.*	5 6	7 4	16 17	♊	11 59	6 44	6 33	8 56
8	5	Fomalhaut so. 1 41.	5 7	7 3	16 0	14	MORN	7 33	7 22	9 45
9	6	♅ SETS WITH THE ☉	5 8	7 2	15 43	26	0 46	8 22	8 12	10 34
10	7	♄ in Mer. 11 3 *a.*	5 10	7 0	15 25	♋	1 39	9 12	9 1	11 24
11	F	Venus ☌ ☾	5 11	6 59	15 7	21	2 36	10 1	9 51	0 13
12	2	Lyra in Mer. 9 0.	5 12	6 58	14 49	♌	3 39	10 51	10 39	1 3
13	3	♀ stationary... ♅ ☌ ☾	5 13	6 57	14 31	16	4 41	11 39	11 11	1 51
14	4	☽ runs low.	5 14	6 55	14 12	29	SETS.	AF. 27	11 43	2 15
15	5	♀ rises 3h. 3m.	5 15	6 54	13 54	♍	7 29	1 15	0 15	3 3
16	6	Saturn sets 3 26 *m.*	5 15	6 53	13 35	26	7 59	2 3	1 3	3 51
17	7	Dry and warm.	5 16	6 52	13 15	♎	8 30	2 53	1 53	4 41
18	F	♀ rises 2 52.	5 17	6 51	12 56	24	9 6	3 44	2 44	5 32
19	2	7 *s rise 10 17.	5 18	6 49	12 36	♏	9 47	4 39	3 39	6 27
20	3	Alioth on Mer. 2 53.	5 19	6 47	12 17	22	10 32	5 36	4 36	7 24
21	4	☽'s Perigee 3h. *aft.*	5 20	6 46	11 57	♐	11 26	6 34	5 34	8 22
22	5	Rain.	5 21	6 45	11 36	21	MORN	7 34	6 34	9 22
23	6	☉ enters ♍	5 22	6 43	11 16	♑	0 26	8 33	7 33	10 22
24	7	7 *s rise 9 57.	5 23	6 41	10 56	19	1 33	9 29	8 29	11 17
25	F	Alioth on Mer. 2 33.	5 24	6 40	10 35	♒	2 41	10 23	9 23	0 11
26	2	Venus rises 2 30.	5 25	6 39	10 14	17	3 50	11 14	10 14	1 2
27	3	☽ runs high.	5 26	6 37	9 53	♓	RISES	MORN	11 2	1 38
28	4	♀ greatest brilliancy.	5 27	6 36	9 32	14	6 39	0 2	11 49	2 14
29	5	♄ in Mer. 9 44.	5 28	6 34	9 10	27	7 6	0 49	0 34	3 1
30	6	♃ rises 7 33.	5 29	6 31	8 49	♈	7 35	1 34	1 19	3 46
31	7	7 *s rise 9 29.	5 30	6 30	8 27	22	8 6	2 19	2 5	4 31

NINTH MONTH. SEPTEMBER. 1844.

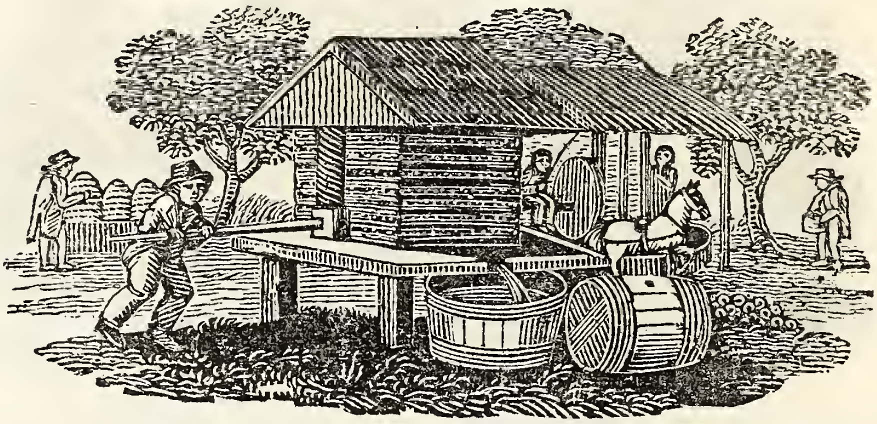
MOON'S PHASES.		D.	H.	M.	
☾	Last	4	4	41	P. M.
●	New	12	8	14	A. M.
☽	First	19	2	50	A. M.
○	Full	26	8	11	A. M.

D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises	☉ sets.	☉'s dec.N.	☽'s place.	☽ rises.	☽ south.	H.W. BRIDG.	H.W. PHIL.
			H. M.	H. M.	° ′		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	♀ rises 2 18.	5 30	6 29	8 5	♉	8 40	3 5	2 51	5 17
2	2	♂ rises 4 42.	5 31	6 27	7 43	17	9 14	3 51	3 37	6 3
3	3	*Sup. Court,* Trenton.	5 32	6 26	7 21	28	9 54	4 37	4 25	6 49
4	4	☽'s Apogee 12h. *m.*	5 33	6 25	7 0	♊	10 40	5 25	5 14	7 37
5	5	Fair.	5 34	6 23	6 37	22	11 29	6 14	6 3	8 26
6	6	♀ rises 2 12.	5 35	6 21	6 14	♋	MORN	7 3	6 52	9 15
7	7	♃ rises 7 P. M.	5 36	6 20	5 52	16	0 24	7 52	7 41	10 4
8	F	Alioth on Mer. 1 40.	5 37	6 18	5 29	29	1 24	8 41	8 30	10 53
9	2	♂ rises 4 37.	5 38	6 16	5 7	♌	2 25	9 30	9 18	11 42
10	3	7 *s rise 9 0.	5 39	6 15	4 44	24	3 30	10 18	10 6	0 30
11	4	☽ runs low, 5° S.	5 40	6 13	4 21	♍	4 35	11 6	10 55	1 28
12	5	♃ rises 6 39.	5 41	6 11	3 58	22	5 42	11 55	11 26	2 7
13	6	♄ in Meridian 8 42.	5 42	6 10	3 35	♎	SETS.	AF. 46	0 7	2 46
14	7	Moscow burnt, 1812.	5 43	6 8	3 12	20	7 7	1 38	0 38	3 26
15	F		5 44	6 6	2 49	♏	7 47	2 34	1 34	4 22
16	2	☽'s Perigee 4h. *m.*	5 45	6 5	2 26	19	8 30	3 30	2 30	5 18
17	3	Sirius rises 1 54.	5 46	6 3	2 3	♐	9 23	4 29	3 29	6 17
18	4	♀ rises 2 6.	5 47	6 2	1 40	17	10 21	5 29	4 29	7 17
19	5	♂ rises 4 30.	5 48	6 0	1 16	♑	11 25	6 28	5 28	8 17
20	6	♃ rises 6 5.	5 48	5 58	0 52	15	MORN	7 24	6 24	9 12
21	7	7 *s rise 8 16.	5 49	5 57	0 30	29	0 32	8 18	7 18	10 6
22	F	☉ enters ♎ 10 56 *a.*	5 50	5 55	N. 6	♒	1 40	9 8	8 8	10 56
23	2	COURT WEEK.	5 51	5 54	S. 17	26	2 46	9 57	8 57	11 45
24	3	☽ runs high.	5 52	5 52	0 41	♓	3 51	10 43	9 43	0 31
25	4	Saturn sets 12 40.	5 53	5 51	1 3	23	4 54	11 28	10 28	1 16
26	5	♃ ☌ ☾ 3h. A. M.	5 54	5 49	1 27	♈	RISES	MORN	11 13	1 50
27	6	Aldebaran rises 9 10.	5 55	5 47	1 51	18	6 5	0 13	11 58	2 2[illegible]
28	7	♄ in Meridian 7 42.	5 56	5 45	2 14	♉	6 36	0 58	0 44	3 10
29	F	♃ in Meridian 11 19.	5 57	5 44	2 38	13	7 13	1 44	1 31	3 56
30	2	7 *s rise 7 48.	5 58	5 43	3 1	25	7 50	2 31	2 18	4 43

Jupiter is this month in opposition with the Sun; he rises when the sun sets, and shines all night.

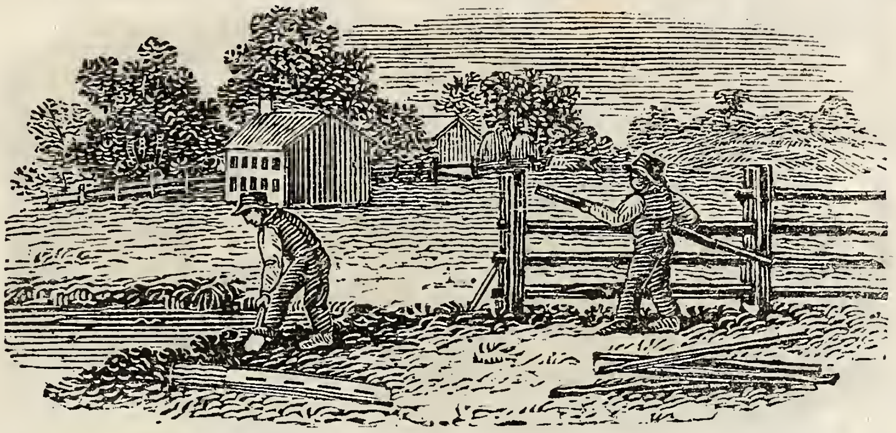
TENTH MONTH. OCTOBER. 1844.

MOON'S PHASES.		D.	H.	M.	
☾	Last	4	11	27	A. M.
●	New	11	6	22	P. M
☽	First	18	10	14	A. M.
○	Full	26	12	3	A. M.



D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises H. M.	☉ sets. H. M.	☉'s dec. S. ° '	☽'s place.	☽ rises. H. M.	☽ south. H. M.	H.W. BRIDG. H. M.	H.W. PHIL. H. M.
1	3	♀ rises 2 11.	5 59	5 41	3 34	♊	8 34	3 18	3 7	5 30
2	4	☽'s Apogee. Andre ex-	6 0	5 39	3 48	18	9 22	4 7	3 55	6 19
3	5	[ecuted, 1780.	6 1	5 37	4 11	♋	10 14	4 55	4 44	7 7
4	6	♄ stationary.	6 2	5 35	4 34	12	11 11	5 44	5 32	7 56
5	7	7 *s rise 7 30.	6 3	5 33	4 57	24	MORN	6 32	6 20	8 44
6	F	Saturn sets 11 56.	6 4	5 32	5 20	♌	0 10	7 20	7 8	9 32
7	2	☽ runs low.	6 5	5 31	5 43	19	1 13	8 8	7 55	10 20
8	3	ELECTION.	6 6	5 30	6 6	♍	2 16	8 55	8 43	11 7
9	4		6 7	5 28	6 29	16	3 21	9 43	9 34	11 55
10	5	♃ in Meridian 10 31.	6 8	5 26	6 52	♎	4 30	10 34	10 25	0 46
11	6	♄ in Meridian 6 50.	6 9	5 24	7 14	14	5 40	11 25	11 3	1 37
12	7	♄ sets 11 33.	6 10	5 23	7 37	29	SETS.	AF. 21	11 41	2 22
13	F	☽'s Perigee 10h. *aft.*	6 11	5 21	7 59	♏	6 26	1 19	0 19	3 7
14	2	Clear.	6 12	5 20	8 22	29	7 17	2 20	1 20	4 8
15	3	Venus rises 2 26.	6 13	5 19	8 44	♐	8 15	3 21	2 21	5 9
16	4	7 *s south 2 16.	6 14	5 17	9 6	28	9 17	4 21	3 21	6 9
17	5	Sirius rises 12 7.	6 15	5 15	9 28	♑	10 24	5 19	4 19	7 7
18	6	♄ ☌ ☾ 9 47 P. M.	6 16	5 14	9 50	26	11 32	6 14	5 14	8 2
19	7	Frosty mornings.	6 17	5 12	10 12	♒	MORN	7 5	6 5	8 53
20	F	*Yd.* L in Mer. 3 31 *m.*	6 18	5 11	10 33	23	0 39	7 54	6 54	9 42
21	2	☽ runs high, 5° 10′ N.	6 19	5 10	10 55	♓	1 44	8 40	7 40	10 28
22	3	*Legis.* meet at Trenton.	6 20	5 9	11 16	19	2 47	9 25	8 25	11 13
23	4	☉ enters ♏	6 21	5 7	11 37	♈	3 49	10 9	9 9	11 57
24	5	Fomal. south 9h. 0m.	6 22	5 6	11 58	15	4 49	10 54	9 54	0 42
25	6	7 *s in Meridian 1 40.	6 23	5 5	12 18	27	5 49	11 40	10 40	1 28
26	7	Sirius rises 11 31.	6 24	5 4	12 39	♉	RISES	MORN	11 26	2 3
27	F	♄ sets 10 36 P. M.	6 25	5 3	12 59	21	5 49	0 26	0 13	2 38
28	2	♀ rises 2 44.	6 26	5 2	13 19	♊	6 30	1 13	1 1	3 25
29	3	☽'s Apogee 3h. *aft.*	6 27	5 0	13 39	15	7 17	2 1	1 50	4 13
30	4	Alioth on Mer. 10 30.	6 28	4 58	13 59	27	8 7	2 50	2 38	5 2
31	5	Reg. in Mer. 12 33.	6 30	4 57	14 19	♋	9 2	3 38	3 26	5 50

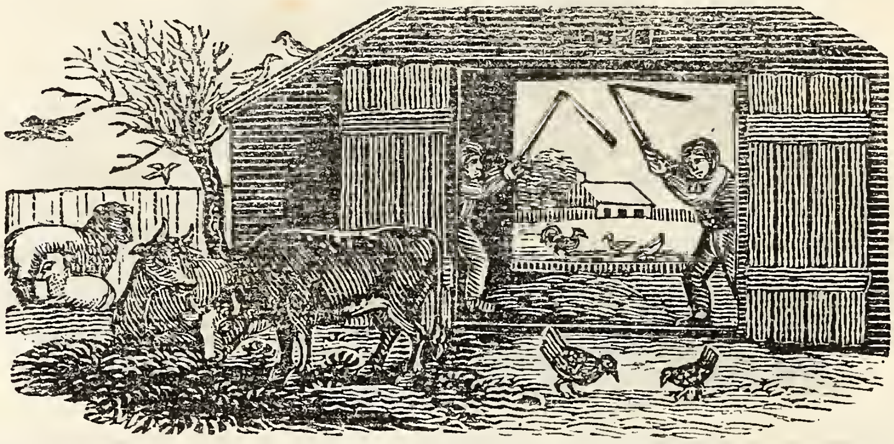
MOON'S PHASES.		D.	H.	M.	
☾	Last	3	5	17	A. M.
●	New	10	4	34	A. M.
☽	First	16	8	29	P. M.
○	Full	24	6	40	P. M.



D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises	☉ sets.	☉'s dec. S.	☾'s place.	☽ rises.	☽ south.	H.W. BRIDG.	H.W. PHIL.
			H. M.	H. M.	° ′		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	6	♀ rises 2 51.	6 33	4 55	14 38	20	10 0	4 26	4 13	6 58
2	7	♄ sets 10 15.	6 34	4 54	14 57	♌	10 59	5 13	4 59	7 25
3	F	Mars rises 4 0.	6 35	4 53	15 15	15	12 0	5 59	5 46	8 11
4	2	[tion.	6 36	4 52	15 35	27	MORN	6 46	6 32	8 58
5	3	PRESIDENTIAL Elec-	6 37	4 51	15 52	♍	1 3	7 32	7 19	9 44
6	4	♅ rises 3 53.	6 38	4 50	16 10	24	2 6	8 19	8 10	10 31
7	5	♄ sets 9 56.	6 39	4 49	16 28	♎	3 15	9 10	9 4	11 22
8	6	♃ south 8 28.	6 40	4 48	16 45	22	4 27	10 4	10 0	0 16
9	7	Sirius south 3 27.	6 41	4 47	17 2	♏	5 40	11 0	10 42	1 12
10	F	☉ eclipsed, invisible.	6 42	4 46	17 19	22	SETS.	AF. 1	11 24	2 1
11	2	☽'s Perigee 6h. *m.*	6 44	4 44	17 36	♐	5 57	1 3	0 3	2 51
12	3	*Sup. Court* at Trenton.	6 45	4 43	17 52	23	7 3	2 7	1 7	3 55
13	4	Clear.	6 46	4 43	18 8	♑	8 11	3 9	2 9	4 57
14	5	♀ rises 3 14.	6 47	4 42	18 24	22	9 20	4 7	3 7	5 55
15	6	Saturn ☌ ☾	6 49	4 41	18 39	♒	10 30	5 1	4 1	6 49
16	7	*Yd.* L. in Mer. 1 45.	6 50	4 40	18 54	20	11 36	5 51	4 51	7 39
17	F	☽ runs high.	6 50	4 40	19 9	♓	MORN	6 39	5 39	8 27
18	2	♅ rises 3 45.	6 51	4 39	19 23	16	0 41	7 24	6 24	9 12
19	3	♃ stationary.	6 53	4 39	19 37	29	1 42	8 8	7 8	9 56
20	4	♃ in Meridian 7 41.	6 54	4 38	19 51	♈	2 43	8 52	7 52	10 40
21	5	Saturn sets 9 5.	6 55	4 37	20 4	24	3 42	9 37	8 37	11 25
22	6	☉ enters ♐	6 56	4 36	20 17	♉	4 42	10 23	9 23	0 11
23	7	7 *s in Mer. 11 48.	6 58	4 36	20 29	18	5 39	11 9	10 9	0 57
24	F	☽ eclip. *visible.* [Total.]	6 59	4 35	20 41	♊	6 36	11 57	10 57	1 45
25	2	☽'s Apogee 11h. *aft.*	7 0	4 34	20 53	12	RISES	MORN	11 46	2 21
26	3	COURT WEEK.	7 1	4 34	21 4	23	6 3	0 46	0 34	2 58
27	4		7 2	4 34	21 15	♋	6 56	1 34	1 22	3 46
28	5	Saturn sets 8 41.	7 3	4 33	21 26	17	7 53	2 22	2 9	4 34
29	6	*Yd.* L. in Mer. 12 53.	7 5	4 33	21 36	29	8 50	3 9	2 55	5 21
30	7	Sirius rises 9 10.	7 5	4 33	21 46	♌	9 50	3 55	3 40	6 7

TWELFTH MONTH. DECEMBER. 1844.

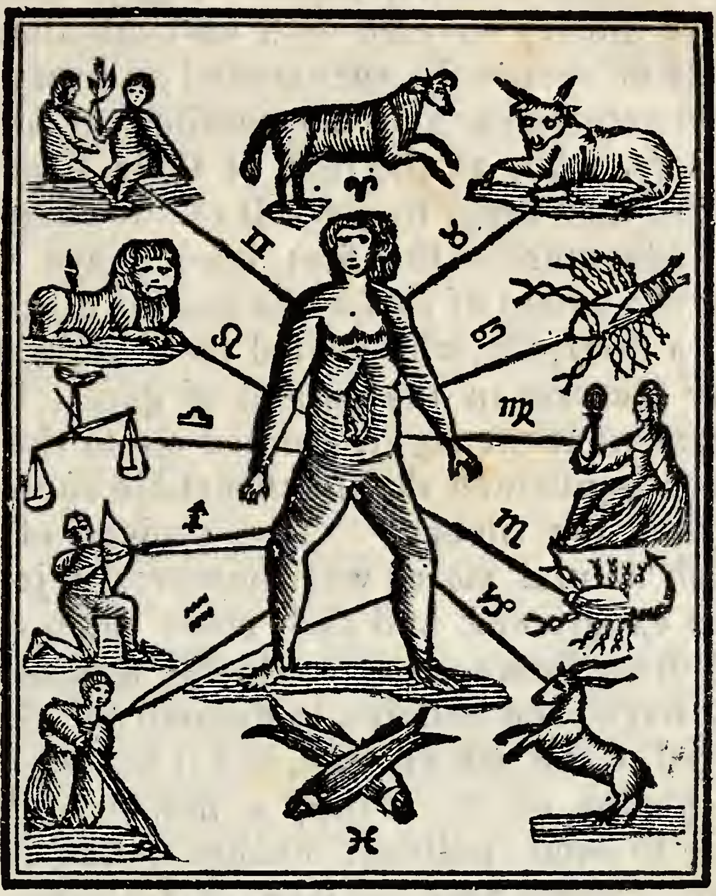
MOON'S PHASES.		D.	H.	M.	
☾	Last	2	9	6	P. M.
●	New	9	3	11	P. M.
☽	First	16	10	19	A. M.
○	Full	24	2	27	P. M.



D. M.	D. W.	MISCELLANIES.	☉ rises H. M.	☉ sets. H. M.	☉'s dec. S. ° ′	☾'s place.	☽ rises. H. M.	☽ south. H. M	H.W. BRIDG. H. M.	H.W. PHIL. H. M.
1	F	Venus rises 3 48.	7 6	4 32	21 55	24	10 50	4 40	4 25	6 52
2	2	Mars rises 3 24.	7 7	4 33	22 4	♍	11 52	5 25	5 11	7 37
3	3	Jupiter south 6 51.	7 8	4 32	22 12	19	MORN	6 11	5 58	8 23
4	4	Saturn sets 8 19.	7 10	4 32	22 20	♎	0 56	6 58	6 48	9 10
5	5	7 *s south 10 46.	7 10	4 32	22 28	16	2 3	7 48	7 42	10 0
6	6	♀ ☌ ☾ . . . ♂ ☌ ☾	7 11	4 32	22 35	♏	3 14	8 42	8 39	10 54
7	7	Sirius in Mer. 1 34.	7 12	4 32	22 42	15	4 26	9 39	9 40	11 51
8	F	*Yd.* L. in Mer. 12 16.	7 12	4 32	22 48	♐	5 39	10 40	10 44	0 52
9	2	☉ eclipsed.	7 14	4 32	22 54	15	6 49	11 44	11 26	1 56
10	3	♀ rises 4 8.	7 14	4 32	22 59	♑	SETS.	AF. 48	0 8	2 42
11	4	♂ rises 3 30 A. M.	7 15	4 33	23 4	16	6 59	1 50	0 50	3 38
12	5	♃ sets 12 7 A. M.	7 16	4 33	23 8	♒	8 11	2 49	1 49	4 37
13	6	♄ sets 7 48 P. M.	7 17	4 33	23 12	15	9 21	3 43	2 43	5 31
14	7	☽ runs high.	7 18	4 33	23 16	29	10 28	4 33	3 33	6 21
15	F	Venus rises 4 18.	7 19	4 33	23 19	♓	11 32	5 20	4 20	7 8
16	2	♃ ☌ ☾ . . . ♄ 7° S.	7 19	4 33	23 21	26	MORN	6 5	5 5	7 53
17	3	Snow storm.	7 20	4 34	23 24	♈	0 35	6 50	5 50	8 38
18	4	Sirius in Mer. 0 51.	7 20	4 34	23 25	21	1 35	7 35	6 35	9 23
19	5	Clear and cold.	7 21	4 35	23 26	♉	2 35	8 21	7 21	10 9
20	6	*Yd.* L. in Mer. 11 28.	7 21	4 35	23 27	15	3 33	9 7	8 7	10 55
21	7	☉ enters ♑	7 22	4 36	23 27	27	4 30	9 54	8 54	11 42
22	F	7 *s south 9 34.	7 22	4 36	23 27	♊	5 24	10 42	9 42	0 30
23	2	☽'s Apogee 1h. *morn.*	7 23	4 37	23 26	20	6 15	11 30	10 30	1 18
24	3	♀ rises 4 38.	7 23	4 37	23 25	♋	RISES	MORN	11 19	1 54
25	4	CHRISTMAS *was born,*	7 24	4 38	23 24	14	5 48	0 19	0 7	2 31
26	5		7 24	4 38	23 22	26	6 44	1 7	0 53	3 19
27	6	*The wretched forlorn*	7 25	4 39	23 19	♌	7 43	1 53	1 38	4 5
28	7	*From sin and despair*	7 25	4 39	23 16	21	8 43	2 38	2 23	4 50
29	F	☽ runs low. [*to redeem.*	7 25	4 40	23 12	♍	9 44	3 23	3 8	5 35
30	2	☉ in Perigee.	7 25	4 41	23. 8	16	10 47	4 8	3 54	6 20
31	3	WATCH-night.	7 25	4 42	23 4	29	11 51	4 54	4 40	7 6

The Anatomy of Man's Body, as said to be governed by the twelve Constellations.

The Head and Face—*Aries.*



Arms, *Gemini.*

Heart, *Leo.*

Reins, *Libra.*

Thighs, *Sagitari*

Legs. *Aquar.*

Neck, *Taurus.*

Breast, *Cancer.*

Bowels, *Virgo.*

Secrets, *Scorpio*

Knees, *Caprcorn*

The Feet—*Pisces.*

A TABLE for foretelling the Weather through all the lunations of each year.

	Time of change.	*In Summer.*	*In Winter*
If the New Moon, the first quarter, the full, or the last quarter, happens	Between midnt. and 2 A. M.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S. or W.
	2 and 4 A.M.	Cold & frequent showers	Cold and stormy
	4 and 6	Rain	Snow or sleet ditto.
	6 and 8	Wind and rain	Fair if wind W
	8 and 10	Changeable	Snow if East.
	10 and 12	Frequent show'rs	Snow or rain.
	12 noon, and 2 P. M.	Very rainy	Fair and mild. Fair.
	4 and 4	Changeable	Fair and frosty if wind N or NE.
	2 and 6	Fair	
	6 and 8	Fair if windNW. Rainy if S or SW.	Rainy or snow if S. or S.W
	8 and 10	ditto.	ditto.
	10 and midnight	Fair	Fair and frosty

C P. N. J.

SLIDE OF ALPNACH.

The lake of Lucerne, in Switzerland, washes the foot of the lofty mountain Pilatus, whose craggy sides and deep ravines were thickly covered with vast and almost impenetrable forests of spruce fir, surrounded on every side by the most terrific precipices, and inaccessible to all but a few daring hunters, who, at the risk of their lives, scaled its rugged rocks and crags in pursuit of the chamois. From these bold adventurers the first intelligence was derived concerning the extent of its forests and the magnitude of the trees, until a foreigner who visited their sequestered glades and gloomy recesses in the pursuit of game, being struck with amazement at the sight, pointed out to the attention of several Swiss gentlemen the inexhaustible supply and superior quality of the timber. The project of making use of these rich natural stores was, however, rejected by persons whose experience and skill made them competent to judge, and these immense and valuable forests would in all probability have been suffered to flourish and decay without being applied to the use of man, had it not been for the enterprising genius of M. Rupp, a native of Wirtemberg, who, owing to some political changes, had left his own country, and settled near the lake of Lucerne. His curiosity being strongly excited by the accounts he had heard of the mountain, he was induced to visit it, and was struck by its wonderful appearance, and the size and quality of the timber which ornamented its sides, that, long and rugged as the descent was, he conceived the bold project of bringing down the trees by no other force than their own weight into an arm of the lake which flows at its base, from which they could be easily conveyed by the Aar and Rhine to any part of the German ocean.

In a country where there was but little enterprise, and few capitalists, it was not the least difficult part of the undertaking to obtain the funds necessary for the execution of his plans. But during his long residence in Switzerland, M. Rupp's talents and integrity had been so justly appreciated, that with the assistance of three Swiss gentlemen, he soon formed a company with a joint stock to enable them to purchase the forest, and to construct a slide down which it was intended the trees should be precipitated.

The skill and ingenuity which were displayed, and the difficulties which were surmounted in this vast undertaking, gained a just tribute of admiration to the individual who projected and carried it through. Before the main work could be begun, it was necessary to cut down many thousand trees to obtain a passage for the workmen through thickets which seemed almost impervious. The side of Alpnach was a trough built in a cradle form, and extending from the forest to the edge of the lake. Its length was fourty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-two feet, or eight and a quarter English miles, the average breadth about six, and the depth from three to six feet. It was composed of thirty thousand large pine trees squared by the axe. These trees laid side by side formed the bottom of the trough, the middle one having its surface hollowed for the reception of a rill of water, let in at intervals over the sides, which were likewise composed of squared trees laid adjoining to the central part and parallel to it, and carried up, so as to form a rounded interior of such dimensions as to allow the largest tree to lie or move along quite freely. The water conveyed along the bottom kept the whole structure moist, and thereby diminished the excessive friction occasioned by the rapidity with which the tree is descended. When the direction of the slide changed, its sides were made higher and stronger, especially the side which is bent, so as to prevent the trees bolting or flying out. The slide was sustained upon the cross timbers, and these cross timbers were themselves supported by uprights fixed into the ground. Sometimes, it was carried on the surface of the earth ; sometimes it was conveyed under ground ; sometimes elevated at a great height, it crept along the faces of the most rocky eminences, and again it crossed the deepest ravines, where it was supported upon scaffoldings of from sixty to one hundred feet in height. The average declivity was about one foot in seventeen ; the route often circuitous, and in some places almost horizontal. The labor and danger incurred in the completion of this stupendous enterprize can hardly be appreciated. M. Rupp himself was frequently obliged to descend the steepest precipices suspended by ropes at the imminent hazard of his life, and although attacked by a violent fever, yet his ardor was so great, that he had himself conveyed on a barrow to the mountain every day in order to superintend the operations of his workmen.

In order to prevent the accidents which might occur if a tree was let off before every thing was made ready in the whole course of the slide, a regular telegraphic communication was established between its two extremities, and was so arranged, that every station should be visible from the ones both above and below it. The telegraph consisted of a large board turning on a horizontal axle. When it stood upright it was distinctly seen from the two adjoining stations ; but when parallel with the surface of the ground, it was not perceptible from either. When a tree was started at the top, the workmen at that station hoisted their telegraph, and the signal was repeated by all the rest in succession ; so that the workmen at the lower end received information of the approach of the tree almost instantaneously. In a few minutes the tree came thundering past, and plunged into the lake. The lower board was then depressed, which was followed immediately by all the rest, and thus the men at the top were informed of the safe descent of the tree. If by any accident the tree was arrested in its course, or it started out of the trough, the board was only half depressed, and the workmen, who knew by this that something was wrong, came and assisted in removing the obstruction, or repairing the injury.

Professor Fairplay, from whose account of the slide this is principally taken, describes the noise accompanying the descent, the rapidity of the motion, the magnitude of the moving body, and the force with which it shook the trough as it passed along, as being altogether formidable, and conveying an idea of danger much greater than the reality. Before the trees (which are spruce-firs, straight, and of great size) were placed in the trough, some preparation was necessary, which consisted in lopping off the branches and stripping them of the bark, that they might descend with the greater ease. Every thing being ready, the tree was launched root end foremost into the steepest part of the slide, and in a few seconds it acquired such a velocity as enabled it to reach the lake in from three to six minutes, the distance being from nearly eight miles and a half. To one standing by the side of the trough, the approach of the tree was announced by the distant roaring, which became louder and louder as it approached nearer ; the tree came in sight when perhaps half a mile distant, and in an instant after, shot past with the noise of thunder and the rapidity of lightning. In order to prove the enormous force which the trees acquired in their descent, M. Rupp caused some of them to spring from the trough. They penetrated the earth by their thickest ends to the depth of eighteen and sometimes twenty-four feet; and one of them having accidentally come in contact with another, cleft it from top to bottom with the violence and rapidity of lightning. Political causes having stopped the demand for timber, this stupendous work of art is now totally destroyed, and almost every trace of it is obliterated from the rugged sides of Mount Pilatus.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE BEE MOTH.

Conversing a few days since, with an intelligent farmer in the southwest part of Bucks county, I queried with him relative to his success in raising bees, which were observed in a corner of his garden. I had noted nothing remarkable in the situation or position of the hives—neither was there any thing peculiar in their form—but the bees in all of them appeared uncommonly active. The farmer pointed out to a number of boxes and calabashes, which he had placed in various parts of the garden, elevated in such a manner as to attract *wrens*, which I could perceive had established a residence in each of these simple and easily prepared apartments. These, he said, were the guardians of his bees; and they effectually protected the latter from their natural enemies—the mode of doing which he thus briefly explained:

"I raise the hive above the bench with little blocks at each corner, say from one and a half to two inches, so as to allow the wren to pass under it. This being done, the little domiciles should be raised in different situations about the garden, taking care to have one or more of them contiguous to the bee-hives. The wrens will then watch the moth, with great assiduity, as I have frequently seen, often entering the hive after the miller, seizing it, and bearing it to its young, or devouring it on the spot. I have often seen the little bird enter the hive, and in the twinkling of an eye returning with its prey, without, apparently, disturbing the bees in the least, or even manifesting the least degree of fear, although the bees were on all sides. Since I have been in this practice," he continued, "I am not conscious having had a single hive materially injured by the bee moth." I observed a number of the habitations above named, about the garden, and they all appeared filled with sticks, as if occupied by wrens. My friend observed that he found it necessary not to leave the door of the entrance too large—as blue birds would sometimes take possession under such circumstances, and these were implacable enemies to the wren.

This little specimen of practical philosophy pleased me exceedingly, and set me to reflecting how much useful knowledge might be obtained by a little observation, and at a very small share of expense. While on the other hand, by neglecting to make a proper use of our senses, we are continually persecuting some of our most useful auxiliaries in the animal creation! Take as a specimen the unrelenting persecution with which we follow the king bird, as a bee catcher! Experience has proved that this bird never disturbs the working bees—but a quantity of *drones* have frequently been found in their crops! The black bird is also proscribed; and he is destroyed without hesitation by every urchin who can carry a gun. But observation teaches us that the principal food of all the different tribes bearing this name, is the various families of noxious insects which infest our fields and orchards—among which may be classed those destructive worms which commit such ravages on our corn fields. The woodpecker and sapsucker have also been placed under ban, as enemies to the orchardist. But the enlightened Wilson has shown that they should properly be ranked among his truest friends. He also, if I mistake not, confirms the above trait in the character of the kingbird. If our attention were more devoted to enquiries of this nature, besides the practical utility which would naturally result, we should, moreover, be tanght a lesson of humanity, and learn how much a knowledge of the laws of nature ts to be preferred before the crude notions and false prejudices which so much abound in the world.

"As he who studies nature's laws,
From certain truths his maxims draws."

AGRICOLA.

Scalding Hogs.—A gentleman of experience and observation desires us to make known, for the benefit of farmers, a mode of scalding hogs.

Instead of putting cold water or ashes in the hot water, as is generally practised, he washes the hog in cold water previous to scalding it. It matters not how hot the water may be with which the hog is scalded; let cold water be first used in the way prescribed, the hair can be taken off with ease and neatness. No danger need be apprehended of the hair becoming set, as is often the case when the mode is not resorted to, owing to a particular temperature of the water.

The gentleman who communicated to us this mode, says that he has practised it more than twenty years, and has not, during that time, experienced any difficulty in scalding hogs.

In dressing a young pig for roasting, he dips it in cold water, and then in hot, by which process he is enabled to remove the hair with the least possible trouble.

From the Genessee Farmer.

PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

I observe in your paper of the 22d August last, that you are calling the attention of your patrons to the durability of posts, &c. During the last twenty years, I have been engaged more or less in the preservation of timber, and from my experience am able to say with confidence, the old opinion of the English writers to the contrary notwithstanding, that the best time to cut timber to ensure its durability, is when the tree is in its *greatest vigor ;* and in this latitude, say middle of June,—then the sap is in its most fluid state, and entirely escapes through the several pores of the tree. The idea that the sap of a tree recedes to its roots during winter, is in my opinion a mistaken notion. The sap is distributed through the tree in winter the same as in summer, and circulation never ceases, except with the life of the tree. The sap in winter is less in quantity and thicker, and owing to its stagnant state, remains in the timber when it is cut in winter, and becomes the principle of its destruction. Let timber for rails, posts, or other purposes, be cut when it is in its greatest vigor, (never mind the phase of the moon,) and keep it off the ground until seasoned. In support of my position, I will repeat two instances which have lately come to my knowledge. A farmer of North Carolina wishing to fence a certain lot, went to work according to the old theory, and cut his rail timber during the full of the moon in February ; but when he came to make his fence in May he was deficient about forty pannels ; he went to the woods and cut the necessary quantity, and put it up as the only alternative ; and after some ten or twelve years, his attention being called to the fence, he found the rails cut and split in May infinitely more sound than those cut in February. Another gentleman in New England had an accident befall a gate post in mid-summer, and not having any seasoned timber on hand, sent to the woods for a green one, and expecting that it would only last one or two years, had one cut during the next winter, and laid by to supply the place of the green one at his leisure. But during the ensuing summer the other post failed, and the one cut secundem artem was taken to supply the place of the last failure, and the green post thought no more of until at the end of seven or eight years, when the post last put in was found to fail, while the summer cut post was in a perfect state of preservation. JOSHUA HOWARD.

Dearbornville, Sept. 3, 1835.

Grease for Wheel Axles.—A valuable material to diminish friction, not only in carriage wheel boxes, but in all machinery whatever. The composition was first used in the iron works on the Boston mill dam, and consists of soapstone finely pulverized, and mixed with grease and soft tallow. It is an excellent application, a real anti-fractionist. —*Maine Farmer.*

INSECT SAGACITY.

A number of curious trees, shrubs, and aromatic plants adorn the wilds of Turcaseer: among them are extensive forests of the banbat-tree, (the acacia, or Egyptian thorn,) much esteemed in the materia-medica of the ancients for its gum, which it produces in great abundance, with every property of gum-arabic. The leaves, like all the mimosa tribe, are pinnated, the branches covered with sharp white thorns, adorned with clusters of fragrant globular blossoms, in great profusion, pink, yellow, or white; the most beautiful is an oblong flower, the lower part nearest the stalk of a delicate rose-color; the other half a bright yellow. The gum oozes from the bark of the trunk and larger branches. From the flowers it is said the Chinese extract a beautiful yellow dye.

The banbat-tree afforded a curious specimen of insect sagacity, in the caterpillar's nests suspended by thousands to the branches. This little animal, conscious of its approaching change, and the necessity of security in its helpless state, as a chrysalis, instinctively provides itself a strong mansion during that metamorphosis. As a caterpillar, it is furnished with very strong teeth ; with them it saws off a number of thorns, the shortest about an inch long, and glues them together in a conical form, the points all tending to one direction, the extremity terminating with the longest and sharpest. This singular habitation is composed of about twenty thorns for the exterior, lined with a coat of silk, similar to the cone of the silk-worm, suspended to the tree by a strong ligament of the same material. In this asylum, the banbat-caterpillar retires to its long repose, and, armed with such formidable weapons, bids defiance to birds, beasts, and serpents, by which it might otherwise be devoured. When the season of emancipation arrives, and the chrysalis is to assume a new character in the papilio form, the insect emerges from the fortress, expands its beautiful wings, and, with thousands of fluttering companions released at the same season from captivity, sallies forth to enjoy its short-lived pleasures.—*Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.*

Honesty the best policy.—The Rochester Democrat gives a forcible illustration of this sentiment in the case of a lad who was "proceeding to an uncle's to petition him for aid for his sick sister and her children, when he found a wallet containing $50. The aid was refused, and the distressed family was pinched with want. The boy revealed his fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed his good resolution—the pocket book was advertised and the owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the $50 to the sick mother and took the boy into his service ; and he is now one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty always brings its reward—to the mind if not to the pocket."

A GOOD BUSINESS.

Let every one read the following, which originally appeared in a Connecticut paper.

A few weeks ago a gentleman of respectable exterior and gentlemanly deportment, made his appearance in a little village not a thousand miles from New Haven, where the inhabitants are somewhat proverbial for keeping a closer eye to their neighbor's affairs than their own. The stranger took lodgings at the village inn, and having no visible employment to perplex or disturb him, his time passed off apparently quite agreeable to himself, but much to the disquiet of the neighborhood. Curiosity, that ever restless tormentor of the village, was all agog to learn the stranger's business and means of support; and many were the wise guesses and sage surmises as to both, until after a pretty thorough consultation and general canvassing, it was concluded by the board of gossips that he had neither, and that he would eventually leave the landlord with an uncancelled score.

At length, one of the most inveterate meddlers resolved in his own mind to broach the subject to the stranger, and thus, by performing an act of kindness for his neighbor, unsolicited! whose easy nature he was certain was imposed upon, he would have an opportunity to satisfy himself as to the stranger's real character. He accordingly introduced himself, when the following dialogue took place:—

'Well, stranger, you've been in these parts a considerable time now, I reckon.'

The stranger nodded assent.

'Pretty dear travelling now—costs you a good deal to live at the tavern, I guess?'

Another nod.

'Must have some business to pay it—pretty good business, eh?'

'Yes, sir, you are correct there; I have a business, and it's a good business, an excellent business.'

'Thought so. How much might it bring you a month?'

'Forty dollars.'

'Forty dollars a month! Well, 'tis a good business any how that pays that.—What is it, if I may be so bold?'

'Not bold at all, sir—I take pleasure in informing you. You must know, in the first place, I make twenty dollars a month simply by *minding my own business*—and again, I make twenty more by *letting other people's alone!*'

FEMALE FARMERS.

In olden times, when men were scarce, and there was not so much cooking and washing of dishes in the kitchen—when one plate a piece was all a man wanted for dinner unless he unluckily broke it—in olden times the girls took the rakes (we do not mean for husbands) and helped to gather the hay and stow it away for winter. Oh! how gracefully they would manage the rake. Could they learn to manage husbands as well, what a heaven would we have upon earth.

Now, girls, we don't want you to help us in the field. We can do all the out-door work, but we will just tell what flatters and pleases us exceedingly—when we come to the house tired and exhausted, we want you to commend us a little, and prepare us some refreshment. We dislike to rummage the closets for drinking vessels when we are too tired to stand up, and we feel disobedient when urged at such times to do little chores that may as well be done by little hands. Pay us some little attentions when we are very tired and we will repay them all when our haying and our hurry are over.

ANIMAL POISONS.

The venom of the bee and wasp is a liquid, contained in a vesicle, forced thro' the hollow tube of the sting into the wound inflicted by that instrument. From the experiments of Fontana, we learn that it bears a striking resemblance to the poison of the viper. That of the bee is much longer in drying when exposed to the air than the venom of the wasp; the sting of the bee should be immediately extracted, and the best application is opium and olive oil; one drachm of the former finely powdered, rubbed down with one of the latter, and applied to the part affected by means of lint, which should be frequently renewed. No experiments upon which we can rely have been made upon the poison of the spider tribe. From the rapidity with which these animals destroy their prey, and even one another, we cannot doubt that their poison is sufficiently virulent. Soft poultices of fresh flesh, or, in the absence of these, even mud, are excellent applications to the stings of insects, and even the bites of the most venomous snakes: the specifics recommended in such cases for internal use, are not to be compared in efficacy with the timely application of a poultice of the flesh of a chicken or other animal recently killed.—In some parts of America, the flesh of the rattlesnake itself is reckoned to possess specific virtues, and doubtless will answer nearly if not quite as well as any other soft and moist poultice, which will seldom fail to effect a cure when promptly applied and frequently renewed. In this way the irritation and inflamation produced by the poison in the part bitten is often arrested at once, and prevented from extending to vital parts. These conclusions are the results of experiments made with the poison of the rattlesnake, in which the most celebrated Indian and other specifics were used with little if any advantage.—*Farmer's Encyclopedia.*

MISERIES OF INDOLENCE.

None so little enjoy life, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do; for,

> ' A want of occupation is not rest—
> A mind quite vacant, is a mind distress'd.'

Such a man is not of God's order; and opposes his obvious design in the faculties he has given him, and in the condition which he has placed him. Nothing, therefore, is promised in the Scriptures to the indolent. Take the indolent, with regard to exertion. What indecision! What delay! What reluctance! What apprehension! The slothful man says: "There is a lion without, and I shall be slain in the street!" "The way of a slothful man is a hedge of thorns; but the way of the righteous is made plain." Take him with regard to health. What sluggishness of circulation! What depression of spirits! What dullness of appetite! What enervation of frame! Take him with regard to temper and enjoyment. Who is pettish and fretful? Who feels wanton and childish cravings? Who is too soft to bear any of the hardships of life? Who broods over every little vexation and inconvenience? Who not only increases real, but conjures up imaginary evils, and gets no sympathy from any one in either? Who feels time wearisome and irksome? Who is devoured with ennui and spleen? Who oppresses others with his company and his questions, and censorious talk? The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows what it is to labor, knows what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable, as it unbends us—the idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders life delightful, and sleep sweet and undisturbed. That the happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable pursuit or lawful calling, which engages, helps, and enlivens all our powers; let those who bear witness, who, after spending years in active usefulness, retire to enjoy themselves. Prayer would be always offered up for their servants and wives, and for themselves, too. The indolent are a burden to themselves.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR POOR AMERICAN YOUTHS.

Amid the many advantages of a method of government, such as we have in this country over the government of the old world, not the least is, the encouraging chance for poor, but talented youth, to rise above the circumstances of their birth. So plain and obvious, indeed, is the fact, that it has already, been cursorily thought of oftentimes by all our readers—yet it is a fact that seldom has its due weight and influence in the comprison of European and American governments. We think we may say, that, in the matter we mention, this country is in advance of every other on the face of the earth.

It must ever be, in the ordinary method of the events of earth, that the mighty mass of people, the nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandeths, will remain *poor;*—poor, that is to say, in the worldly acceptation of the term; for, thanks to a bountiful God, who causeth his Sun to shine on the proud and lowly alike, the true comforts of life and necessities for happiness are scattered with an equal and impartial hand. But to the mass, poverty is the inheritance fixed upon them at their birth—buckled upon their backs, whether they will or no. And here, in this Republic, where the law recognizes no lord, marquis, or duke, noble by blood, every mother's son of us stands upon his own merits; here, in the race for wealth and distinction, the power of mind, whether it be in a carman, in a merchant, in a shoemaker, or in a lawyer, will certainly gain its own wages, if it works for them.

Look at the principal men of our land at this moment—cast your eyes over the names of brilliant and noble characters, and you will find them, nearly to a man from what are called, the *lower* walks of life. There is a Van Buren the son of an ordinary Dutch farmer—whose children, in any other land, would have been Dutch farmers and dairy-women to the third and fourth generation. There is Clay "the mill boy of the Slashes," who has worked his way up from an equally small beginning. These are in political life—but in the social circles of the well bred and intellectual people of our city and neighborhood we venture to say, the same rule will hold good. No man who is intrinsically a *gentleman*—no woman is truly a *lady*—can be prevented from reaping the full pleasure of an equal communion with.

Now are not all these things encouraging to the poor youths, of either sex, in our country?—Many of them, when advanced in life, and occupying an honorable stand among his fellow citizens, has blessed that fate which made it necessary for him to exercise his energies, and his powers of mind and body. Let us tell the poor boy, whose eye may perhaps at this moment be perusing these lines, that, however disconsolate such logic may seem to him it is well that he should be without the enervating and corrupting influence of hereditary wealth. The hot house plant grows up, cherished, but weak—beautiful and lively, but frail and short lived. The hardy twig which has to strengthen its roots in the unsheltered out-door rigor, and bear up against the beatings of the wind and tempest, enjoys a longer and a healthier existence.

HEAD AND HAND LABOR.

The Bangor Whig has the following excellent remarks on the subject of labor:

" What honest vocation can be named that does not contribute, in a greater or less degree, to the enjoyment of men? It may be humble, indeed, but it goes to swell the mighty aggregate; it may be the rill that trickles from the mountain side, but it diffuses fertility through the valley, and mingles its drops at last with the ocean. The true American motto is and must be—marked upon our foreheads, written upon our door posts, channelled in the earth, and wafted on the waves—*Industry*—*Labor is honorable*, and idleness is dishonorable, and I care not if it be labor, whether it be of the head or the hands. Away with the miserable jargon of our political economists, who write so complacently about the producing and non-producing classes. It has no foundation in nature or in experience. Whitney, whose cotton gin doubled the value of every acre of land in the South, raised more cotton with his head than twenty men ever raised with their hands. Let me exhort those of you who are devoted to intellectual pursuits, to cherish, on your part, an exalted and a just idea of the dignity and value of manual labor, and to make that opinion known in your works, and even in the earnest of your action. The laboring men of this country are vast in number, and respectable in character.

We owe to them, under Providence, the most gladsome spectacle the sun beholds in its course—a land of cultivated and fertile fields, an ocean white with canvass.—We owe to them the annual spectacle of golden harvests, which carry plenty and happiness alike to the palace and the cottage. We owe to them the fortresses that guard our coasts—the ships that have borne our flag to every clime, and carried the thunder of our cannon triumphant over the waters of the deep."

Almanacs.—A simple countryman lately went into a shop in Mansfield, Yorkshire, to look at some Almanacs. On being told the price, he exclaimed "They're very dear!" "Yes," was the reply, "and they'll be dearer, too, next year." This staggered poor Johnny that he exclaimed "I'll have *three* before they do rise!" and, *sans ceremonie*, that number he actually purchased and paid for!

Hard Times.—At a wedding recently in Boston, the bride wore jewels in value to the amount of $10,000, and the whole expenses of the occasion were $15,000. As *Pompey* said of a poor horse richly caparisoned, "the gear was worth more than the *critter*."

COURTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For the Eastern District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Northampton, Montgomery, Lehigh, and Pike, at Philadelphia, on the 2d Monday, in March, to continue 2 weeks, and on the 2nd Monday in December, to continue three weeks. The last Monday in July is the return day for July term, but no court is then held. For the Lancaster District, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill, and Berks, at Lancaster, on the 3d Monday in May. For the Middle District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Centre, Mifflin, M'Kean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehannah, Wayne, and Luzerne, at Sunbury, on the Wednesday following the 2d week of the term of the Lancaster District. For the Western District, composed of the counties of Alleghany, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Greene, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, and Cambria, at Pittsburg, on the 1st Monday in September, to continue 2 weeks, if necessary. For the Southern District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Adams, Cumberland, Huntingdon and Bedford, at Chambersburg, on the Monday week next following the end of the 2nd week of the term of the Western District. This Court has original jurisdiction in all cases cases where the sum in controversy exceeds 500 dollars.

John B. Gibson, *Chief Justice.*
Molton C. Rogers, }
Thomas Sargeant, } *Associates.*
Charles Huston, }
John Kennedy, }

The District Court. for the city and county of Philadelphia, has original jurisdiction of all cases where the sum in controversy exceeds $100. This court is constantly in session, and has its return days the 1st Monday in every month.

Thomas M. Petit, Esq., *President.*
George M. Stroud, } *Justices.*
Joel Jones, }

Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, are held twice in each year for the city and county of Philadelphia, alternately by the Judges of the Common Pleas, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. In the other districts they are held by the Judges of the Common Pleas. Trials of civil causes in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia county are adjourned courts, held at such times as the Judges may appoint.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, are held for the several counties as follows,—in the

1st District—in Philadelphia, the 1st Mondays in March and June, 3d in September, and 1st in December.

President, EDWARD KING, Esq.

2d District—In York, on the 1st Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Lancaster, on the 2nd Mondays after the commencement of the courts in York.

Pres't., WALTER FRANKLIN, Esq.

3d District—In Berks, on the 1st Mondays in January, April, August and November; in Northampton, on the 2d Mondays in the same months; and in Lehigh on the Mondays next following the fourth Mondays of the same months.

Pre'st., ROBERT PORTER, Esq.

4th District—In Bedford, on the 1st Mondays in January, April, August and November: in Huntingdon, on the 2d Mondays of the same months; in Mifflin, on the 3rd Mondays of the same months: in Centre, on the fourth Mondays of the same months. Pres't., THOS. BURNSIDE, Esq.

5th District—In Beaver, on the 2d Mondays in January, April, and August, and first Monday in November: in Butler, on the 2d Monday in November, and 3rd Mondays in January April, and August; in Alleghany, on the 3rd Monday in November, and on the 4th Mondays in January, April, and August.

Pres't. CHARLES SHALER, Esq.

6th District—In Venango on the 1st Mondays in November, May, and August; in Mercer, on the 3rd Mondays of the same months: in Erie, on the Mondays succeeding the commencement of the courts in Crawford.

JESSE MOORE, Esq.

7th District—In Montgomery, the regular courts commence on the 3rd Mondays in August, November, and January, and on the 2d Monday in April.—In Bucks, on the 4th Monday in April, and on the 2d Mondays in September, December, and February. Pres't., JOHN FOX, Esq.

8th District—In Columbia, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Northumberland, on the 2nd Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Columbia: in Lycoming, on the 2nd Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Northumberland; and in Union, on the 2d Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Lycoming.

Pres't., ELLIS LEWIS, Esq.

9th District—In Cumberland, on the 1st Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Adams, on the Mondays next succeeding the courts in Cumberland; in Franklin, on the Monday next succeeding the courts in Adams.

Pres't., JOHN REED, Esq.

10th District—In Westmoreland, on the Mondays preceding the last Mondays of February, May, August and November, in Cambria, on the first Mondays in March, June, September, and December: in Indiana, on the 2nd Mondays of the same months, and in Armstrong, on the 3rd Mondays of the same months. Pres't., JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

11th District—In Luzerne, on the 1st Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Pike, on the 3d Mondays of the same months; in Wayne, on the 4th Mondays of the same months. Pres't., DAVID SCOTT, Esq.

12th District—In Schuylkill, on the last Mondays in March, July, October, and December; in Lebanon, on the 1st Mondays after the comencement of the courts in Schuylkill; and in Dauphin on the 2d Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Lancaster. (See 2d Dist.)

Pres't., CALVIN BLYTHE, Esq.

13th District—In Susquehannah, on the 1st Mondays after the courts in Wayne; in Bradford, on the 1st Mondays after the courts in Susquehannah; and in Tioga, on the 1st Mondays after the courts in Bradford.

Pres't., EDWARD HERRICK, Esq.

14th District—In Somerset, on the last Mondays in February, May, August and November; in Fayette, on the first Mondays in March, June, September, and December; in Greene, on the

Pres't., CHARLES SHALER, Esq.

3d Mondays in the same months; in Washington, on the Monday following those of Greene.

Pres't., THOS. BAIRD, Esq.

15th District—In Delaware, on the 3rd Monday in January, the 2d in April, the 4th in July, and the 3rd in October; in Chester, on the 2d Mondays after the 3rd Mondays in January, April, July, and October.

Pres't., ISAAC DARLINGTON, Esq.

16th District—In Franklin, on the 2d Mondays of January, April, August, and November in Bedford; on the 4th Mondays of the same month; in Somerset, Mondays following those in Bedford.

COURTS IN NEW JERSEY.

The errors heretofore in stating the terms of Courts in New Jersey, has occasioned the following correct table.

Supreme Courts in New Jersey are held at Trenton, the last Tuesday in February, 2d Tuesday in May, the 1st Tuesday in September, and the 2d Tuesday in November annually. *Appeals* the 3d Tuesday in May, and the 1st in November. *Chancery* the 3d Tuesday in January, the 1st Tuesday in April, the 2d Tuesday in July and October.

Inferior courts of Common Pleas, Orphans and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the several counties are held on the

County of	Tuesday in				CIRCUIT.	
Middlesex	2 march	2 june	2 sept	2 dec	2 june	2 dec
Monmouth	4 jan	4 april	4 july	3 oct	4 april	3 oct
Essex	1 jan	2 april	4 june	3 sept	2 april	3 sept
Somerset	1 jan	3 april	3 june	1 oct	3 april	1 oct
Bergen	4 jan	4 march	2 june	4 oct	4 march	4 oct
Morris	3 march	1 july	4 sept	3 dec	3 march	4 sept
Burlington	2 feb	4 may	2 aug	1 nov	4 may	1 nov
Gloucester	3 march	3 june	1 oct	2 dec	3 march	1 oct
Salem	1 march	2 june	3 sept	1 dec	2 june	1 dec
Cape-may	1 feb	last may	1 aug	4 oct	annually	last may
Hunterdon	1 feb	1 may	1 aug	4 oct	1 may	4 oct
Cumberland	3 feb	1 june	4 sept	last nov	1 june	last nov
Sussex	last jan	4 may	3 aug	4 nov	4 may	4 nov
Warren	2 feb	1 june	4 aug	5 nov	1 june	next after 4th nov

DELAWARE COURTS.

Superior Court, and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, are held, in *Sussex County*—On the 2d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October.—In *Kent County*, on the 4th Monday April, and 4th Monday in October. —In *New Castle County*, on the 2d Monday after the commencement of the April Term in Kent County, and on the 3d Monday in November.

Courts of Chancery, and Orphans' Court, commences

In *New Castle County*, on the 2d Monday in February, and 3d Monday in September.

In *Kent County*, on the 3d Monday in March and 1st Monday in December.

In *Sussex County*, on the 1st Monday in March and 3d Monday in December.

High Courts of Errors and Appeals is held in Dover, Kent County, on the first Tuesday in June annually.

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